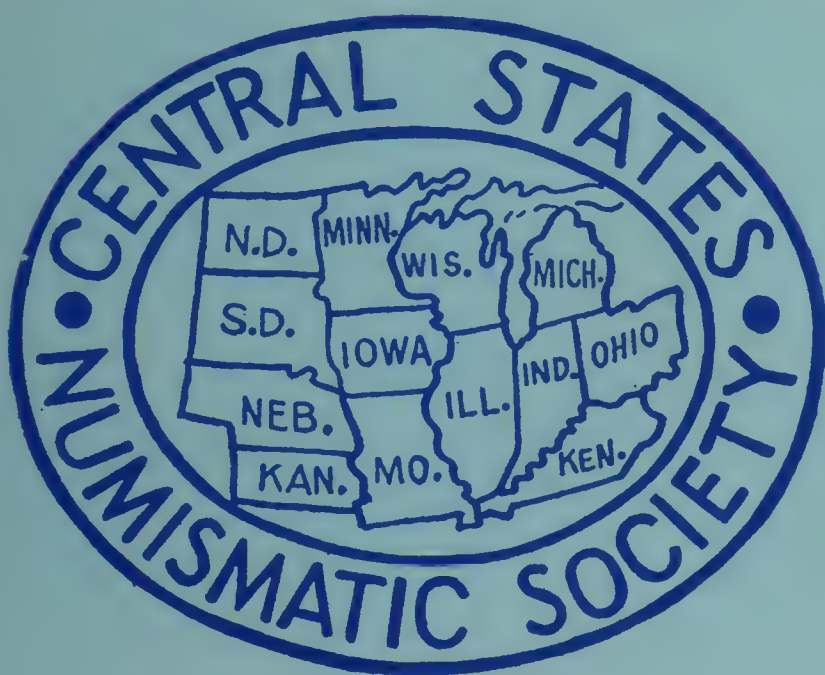


THE CENTINEL

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION



January, 1971

Volume 18, Number 3

Choice BU Coins in Stock

DIMES BU

	P	D	S
1916	14.00	—	—
1920	15.00	—	—
1924	29.50	—	—
1926	17.50	—	—
1928	15.00	—	—
1929	10.50	17.50	22.50
1930	20.00	NM	—
1934	10.00	18.00	NM
1935	4.50	25.00	9.50
1936	3.00	17.50	11.00
1937	2.75	7.50	7.50
1938	5.00	12.00	8.75
1939	2.50	3.00	10.00
1940	2.00	2.25	2.25
1941	2.25	2.50	2.75
1942	1.50	1.75	3.00
1943	1.50	1.75	1.75
1944	1.50	1.50	1.75
1945	1.50	1.50	1.60
1945 Micro S	—	—	12.50
1946	.50	.90	1.40
1947	1.40	1.75	1.75
1948	2.50	1.65	1.65
1949	8.00	2.50	14.50
1950	2.00	2.25	9.00
1951	1.75	1.00	7.75
1952	1.00	.70	2.25
1953	.90	.60	1.00
1954	.50	.50	1.25
1955	2.00	1.50	1.00
1956	.35	.45	NM
1957	.35	.80	NM
1958	.90	.40	NM
1959 PD thru 1964 PD @			.35
Set 1934 PD thru 1945 PDS			150.00

QUARTERS BU

	P	D	S
1920	42.00	—	—
1928	—	47.50	—
1929	—	55.00	—
1930	40.00	NM	47.50
1932	20.00	—	120.00
1934	13.00	72.50	NM
1934	22.50	LIGHT MOTTO	
1935	10.00	69.50	37.50
1936	8.25	275.00	35.00
1937	8.50	15.00	60.00
1938	47.50	NM	30.00
1939	7.50	10.50	32.50
1940	12.50	42.50	7.50
1941	3.00	6.00	7.50
1942	2.50	3.75	18.50
1943	2.50	4.25	5.50
1944	1.50	3.50	3.25
1945	1.35	4.00	2.50
1946	1.25	3.75	5.75
1947	2.00	2.25	5.50
1948	1.50	3.00	2.75
1949	12.50	6.00	NM
1950	1.75	2.00	3.75
1951	1.25	1.25	7.50
1952	1.50	1.50	3.00
1953	2.00	1.25	2.00
1954	1.25	1.50	1.50
1955	2.25	5.00	NM
1956	1.25	1.00	NM
1957	1.00	1.00	NM
1958	2.50	.85	NM
1959 PD thru 1964 PD @			.85
Set 1941PDS-1964PD @			141.50

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20525 BURGESS, DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48219

ANA #42022, CSNS, MSNS, DCC, BRNA, RCDA #894



THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

It is not too early to make plans to attend our 32nd Annual Convention to be held at the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel in St. Louis on May 14-16. The Convention will be preceded by the P.N.G. Bourse on Thursday, May 13, to which the public is invited. There will be a 102 dealer bourse, a three session auction, competitive and non-competitive exhibits, the banquet, special events, specialty group meetings and all the ingredients of an outstanding convention. Applications for hotel reservations and exhibit space should be made now.

Proposed By-Law Amendments will appear in the next issue of The Centinel and will be voted upon at the Membership Meeting to be held during the Convention.

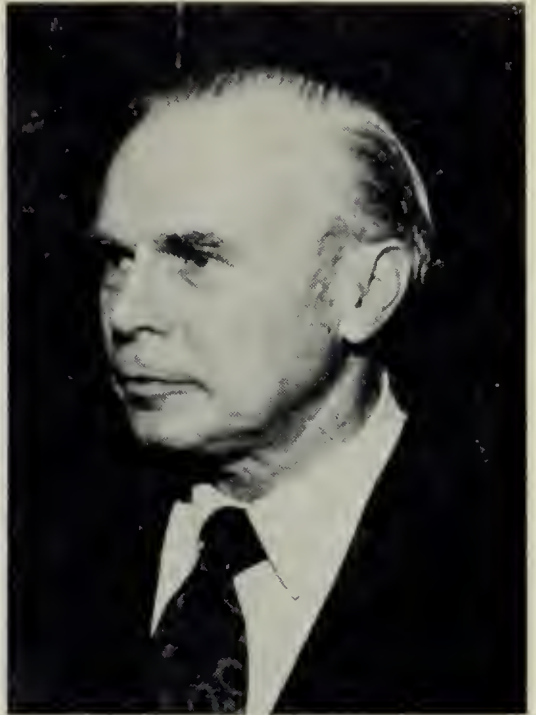
Although we are getting some response to my request for material for The Centinel, articles are still urgently needed.

Our roster of CSNS member exhibit judges is nearing completion. Any member who would like to be included should send me his name and a brief resume of his experience in this capacity.

I trust that 1971 has been good to you so far and hope that it will bring you the best of everything in the months ahead.

Cordially,

George D. Hatie, President



George D. Hatie

ADVERTISING RATES

	One issue	Two issues	Three issues	Four issues
Eighth page ..	\$ 3.00	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.25	\$ 2.10
Quarter page	6.00	5.25	4.75	4.20
Half page	12.00	10.25	9.00	8.40
Full page	24.00	20.00	18.00	16.80
Covers	Rates and Availability on Request			

All contracts begin with the July issue. Deadline is 10th of month preceding month of issue.

Address communications concerning advertising to:

THE CENTINEL

F. J. Chase, Editor

P. O. Box 156

Tekonsha, Michigan 49092

THE WORLD'S LARGEST COIN

Larry L. Ruehlen — Money Museum

We are speaking of course of the average 900 pound Yap Stone when we say, World's Largest Coin. At least I cannot think of any currency, primitive or modern, that exceeds in size, the Yap Stone or "Fei" as the natives call it. Yap, is a tiny but beautiful island in the Caroline group of the South Pacific about half way between Australia and Japan. Its population is only a few thousand but its cultural heritage is rich. The entire Caroline Island group is administered under United Nations Trust Authority and Yaps' appointed guardian is the United States.

The Yap Stones are disks of calcimated limestone with a hole in the center and are quite similar in appearance to doughnuts. The amazing thing about this form of money is that it was quarried over 250 miles from Yap on the island of Palau. The Stones were then lashed to outrigger canoes for the trip to Yap. In the case of the very largest stones some were transported by friendly island fishing and merchant vessels for the natives. Once on Yap island, these large stones were infrequently moved due to weight. Each stone

was propped up against a large tree and that is where it stayed although ownership changed hands many times. Smaller stones were carried around by the owner for barter on other items the native might want or need.

These massive stones have not been quarried since 1900, however they are still in use today for large purchases such as a Hut or an outrigger canoe. American currency and coin is used for small purchases in Yaps little general store. Very few of the 8 or 9 hundred pound stones ever left Yap and in 1949 the Yap Island Council passed a regulation against removing stones from the island except 3 and 4 inch tourist souvenirs. In point of fact however, these souvenirs are not specimens of currency because only stones of a foot and a half or larger in diameter were used as money. The National Bank of Detroit features a genuine 850 lb. Yap Stone on permanent display in its main office lobby.

This primitive money would certainly have its problems if we were to use it today in the Continental United States as do the Yapese.

32nd Annual Convention

The Missouri Numismatic Society of St. Louis will host the 32nd Annual Convention of Central States Numismatic Society at the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, May 14-15-16, 1971.

Co-chairmen of this years meeting will be David L. Cooper and Mrs. John S. (Bernice) Stevenson. Details of the program will appear in a later issue of The Centinel.

Bourse applications MUST be received no later than Feb. 1, 1971. Mail all applications to: John S. Stevenson, 19 Roclare Lane, St. Louis, Mo. 63131.

If you know the present addresses of these members, please advise the Secretary:

Ralph Pfau #2163

Charles W. Holland, L.M. 31

Don F. Lacey, L.M. 55

ATTENTION!

Dates and locations of future C.S.N.S. conventions:

May 14-16, 1971—Chase-Park Plaza Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri

April 28-30, 1972—Red Carpet Inn—Expo. Convention Hall,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

May 4-6, 1973 ————— Peoria, Illinois

Invitations for future conventions must be submitted in writing to the Secretary.

SECRETARY'S MESSAGE

A Happy New Year to each one of you in Central States Numismatic Society. Especially do I thank the members who sent the Secretary holiday greetings. I don't have time to write each of you a personal "thank you" so please accept it this way. I appreciate your thoughts.

Somebody said the Secretary is always "picking on some one". Well we have to keep the wolf from the door and C.S.-N.S. in fighting trim. Dues in C.S.N.S. are due at the beginning of each Central States year, May 1st, our constitution says those not paid by Oct. 31st "shall be dropped". It is now two months over that time, so all in arrears are being removed from active membership. Its hard to convince some members that this loss of active membership is a loss to you. I know so many friends of so many years that to lose contact with an organization I cherish would be a grievous loss to me.

Dave Cooper is hard at work on our Spring Convention in St. Louis, a repeat performance of the A.N.A. at the same location. Better plan now to attend if you haven't already done so. Registration card enclosed with this January Centinel.

Your secretary,



Dr. F. S. Epps

THE 2c PIECE

A little over one hundred years ago, a coin came into circulation that bore a unique motto on its reverse, the words "In God We Trust." The motto, as we see it today, is always attributed to Mark Watkinson and it is certainly true that the inspiration came from him. The actual creation of the phrase may belong to James Pollack, James B. Longacre or some unidentified assistant.

The two-cent piece had already been put into circulation in 1864 when Congress gave its approval to the motto. March 3, 1865 was the date of official sanction. A two-cent piece weighs 90 grains and its composition of 95% copper and the balance of zinc and tin makes into a bronze coin that has been collectible for its various colors and shades.

Almost everyone knows about the two types of 1864 two-cent pieces. The motto

in its first presentation was experimented with for better wearing qualities. A slightly larger "In God We Trust" is discernible by the narrow D and by lack of a stem on a leaf of the patriotic reverse. Conversely, the small motto is recognized by the T in Trust touching the crease of the banner on which it is emblazoned. The small motto, however, is the more valuable of the two.

Two-cent pieces were minted from 1864 to 1873 and in their ten-year course a few of the dates became hard to find. Prices and guide books are both deceptive when this obsolete coin is seen.

The two-cent piece must be remembered not only for its unusual denomination and its numismatic value, but as the nucleus from which "IN GOD WE TRUST" became a permanent part of our coinage.

—COINage Magazine ★

CALIFORNIA GOLD TOKENS

By Daniel C. Parker

Many times over a period of years, this writer had read that the dies for California Gold tokens and 'slugs' were made by jewelers. We wondered about the accuracy of this theory. Why and what would a jeweler be doing in a vast country with a sparse population. Hardly seemed worthwhile. We delved into the subject and came up with a much more palatable theory. By the process of deduction and elimination, we submit — Jewelers did *Not* make the dies for the Fractional Gold Tokens!!! Why our skepticism? We just cannot reconcile in our minds a jeweler traveling the great distance to a frontier, mostly unknown, to ply his trade. Admittedly, a few may have been present but, more than likely, the chap who would be needed and capable of making the dies for the striking of the tiny tokens would have to be someone other than the jeweler. Perhaps the few who did make the long journey were hired by the Moffats, the Kelloggs, and the others who struck the Slugs, the \$20s, etc. But, we doubt very much they had either the time or the inclination to do the tedious work required in cutting a die for tokens.

Who did this excellent work? We propose to try to convince you that it was a gunsmith! Having a brother who is an authority on antique guns, we have seen some of the work the gunsmith was capable of doing. In any frontier, when a man arose in the morning, he strapped on his most useful and trusty tool, his gun. When a man 'struck it rich', he must have been proud of his newly won 'status'. So, to display his status, he took on an ornamentation. Did he wear fine clothes? No, too silly to consider! Did he wear jewels? Silly yet! The trusty hogleg at his side was the most utilitarian item he wore. For protection from enemies, both human and the beasts that inhabited the area, his gun was at his hand from the time he arose until he retired. It was not far from his hand at any time and certainly, he would lavish his care and his affection on

his constant companion!

The pioneer, the gold-seeker, considered his gun his best friend. If and when he could afford it, the gun was taken to the gunsmith, and embellished with some of the most beautiful and artistic scroll-work it has been this writer's privilege to see. Monograms, Flowers, Curliques, worked into the stock and the metal portions of the gun. Engraving the wood and metal, the gunsmith would then fill the intaglio work he had done with gold, silver, and any metal that pleased him and the owner of the gun. From silver thru gold and into copper, the metal made a colorful and striking picture.

Working the designs into the Bone or wooden handles of the hand gun was an easy task but to work the designs into the metal of the barrel, needed all the skill and fine tools the gunsmith could muster. Die work in mild steel is tedious and difficult. After the die has been engraved with the desired design, it is hardened in several ways. Flame hardening, case hardened, and then it can be used to strike the coin or token. To work into the already hardened gun barrel or frame of a gun, is a job that only the most skilled workman dare tackle. After weighing all the facts, it is our contention that many of the dies the California Fractionals were struck from, called for the skill and the tools of a gunsmith rather than simply a jeweler.

Because of the shortage of coinage in the California frontier, a substitute had to be found. Because it is illegal to mint coins, tokens is the proper title for these substitute fractionals. They were to be the replacement for coinage, therefore, the engraved design closely approximated the real thing. The California Tokens bore the familiar Indian Head, the Liberty Head, and several other devices. The reverse carried the familiar wreath or similar device which would identify and make the token acceptable as coin.

It has been found that some of these

tokens were of extremely poor metal. We have heard of some that were assayed at no more than .475 fine! Today, the copies are of base metal with a thin plating of gold. In years past when first the writer became interested in the tokens, a very fine specimen could be had for \$6-\$7, but as time passes, the cost to the collector has risen until today choice specimens are bringing \$40 and upward. Care must be exercised because the temptation to pass off copies at these premium rates is great. Color cannot be used as a guideline. The alloy used changes the tone of the specimen a great deal. When alloyed with silver, the gold token can be quite pale gold. If the alloying metal is copper, the tone naturally becomes a deeper and more orange. Therefore, only familiarity with tokens or confidence in the dealer from whom they are purchased can give the beginning collector the confidence he needs to make the investment in the tokens.

Tokens are an investment. Not only in the beauty of the token, but also in some of the most colorful history of our nation. If one retrogresses to a childlike state of mind, one can picture in his imagination,

the incredible hardships endured by the 49ers in their quest for gold. The struggle to exist in the wilds of the High Sierras, the skill of the craftsmen who fashioned the dies for the tokens, and mostly, one can rest with the assurance that here lies Americana, in its finest.

With a bit of foresight and planning, nearly everything is possible. Because of our love for these gem-like tokens, we explored into the wilderness from whence the metal originated. Because of a deep interest in SCUBA diving, we had the opportunity to extract some of the precious metal they were fashioned from. By combining the two hobbies, we have come to appreciate more fully the many drives of man. The search for a security which is synonymous with the possession of property, a roof, and the simple satisfaction of being able to afford them, this is what drives man to endure the discomfort. By experiencing these same rigors, although but for a short time, made us more aware of the type of man who would be the pioneer, the explorer, the American who made this nation great! We salute him!!

COLLECTORS — YOUR ATTENTION

The new "Ike" dollar will soon be made available, BUT it will appear in two different forms. One will be minted of "clad metal" as are the present quarters, and will be for general circulation.

The other, containing silver, will be available to collectors at a premium price.

Dealers and collectors will be advised how to order the premium coin at a later date. DO NOT send a remittance now to the mint; wait for the announcement.

We expect an early announcement that clad metal half-dollars will be minted in the near future, to relieve the shortage of this size coin.

The RED CARPET INN for 1972

The red letter dates for both St. Louis and Milwaukee Conventions are listed elsewhere in this issue.

The Red Carpet Inn and Expo is our location in Milwaukee for 1972. The Expo building will house the bourse, exhibits and snack bar, all on one ground floor. A short walk across the court yard and you are in the Red Carpet Inn. Over 400 rooms for us to fill up and more by our convention time. Directly across and down a block is the Milwaukee Airport. Call the Inn on arrival and they will come and get you with all luggage brought from your plane directly to your room, no extra charges. If by car, Interstate 94 brings you right to the door.

This tops any site and layout it has been my privilege to inspect, and oh yes, room to park a few thousand cars right on the lay-out. If you really want to see something big, expansive, with every convenience in one place, via interstate and airport, just plan on Milwaukee in 1972.

GEORGE III—KING OF FRANCE?

By George D. Hatie

It is inconceivable that anyone would refer to George III as King of France. Yet, he and his predecessors were so described on English coins, starting with those issued in 1337 by Edward III and continuing until 1801.

The claim to such a title had its inception prior to the Hundred Years War between France and England. This War was caused by a dispute over succession to the French throne. In 1328, after the Capetian line became extinct in France, Philip VI of the House of Valois ascended to the French throne. Edward III, the King of England, contended that he was the rightful heir to the French throne because his mother was a sister of Charles IV, the late French King. The French nobles rejected this claim. The Hundred Years War began in 1337 and lasted until 1453, interrupted at times by peace treaties and truces.

From 1337 to 1361 the English coinage of Edward III, in showing the King's titles, included the title of King of France. In 1361, as a result of the Treaty of Bretigny, this title was replaced by that of Duke of Aquitaine. In 1369 the title of King of France was restored to the English coinage. After successive English military victories, the tide turned in favor of the French in 1429 when a French army, under the leadership of Joan or Arc, rescued the besieged city of Orleans from what appeared to be a total collapse. The French continued to be victorious and, when the war ended in 1453, the English had lost all of their extensive territories in France, except Calais.

Notwithstanding the collapse of the English control in France, the English monarchs stubbornly continued to use the title of King of France on their coins until 1801 when George III discontinued such use in order to appease Napoleon.

During part of the period discussed, namely from the reign of Henry II (1154-1186) through the reign of Henry VI (1422-1461) a separate coinage was issued by the English sovereigns for the territories in France under their control. This coinage, commonly known as Anglo-Gallie, was French in denomination, type, fabric and style. Although Calais continued to be held by England until 1558, only one series of English coins was struck in France after the reign of Henry VI. Henry VIII, seized the Town of Tournai and issued rare silver groats there from 1513-1518.

Coins of George I, II and III have Latin abbreviations of all the following titles of the reigning monarch on the coin's reverse:

King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick, and Luneberg, Arch-Treasure of the Holy Roman Empire and Elector.

These titles are written in Latin as *Magnae Britanniae, Franciae et Hiberniae Rex, Fidei Defensor, Brunsvicensis et Lunebergensis Dux, Sacri Romani Imperii Archi-Thesaurarius et Elector*. They are abbreviated on the reverse side of a spade guinea of George III as follows:

M.B.F.ET.H.REX.F.D.B.ET.L.D.S.R.-
I.A.T.ET.E.

By way of contrast, Elizabeth II, the present sovereign, is merely described on her current coins as "Reg F.D."; namely, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

IS THIRTEEN AN UNLUCKY NUMBER?

Here are a few reasons why many people have a superstitious fear of one-dollar bills:

On the back of the bill is a pyramid with 13 steps leading to its summit; the motto above it, *Annuit Coepit*, contains 13 letters. The eagle, also on the back of the bill, has a ribbon in its beak on which is written the words *E Pluribus Unum*, also contains 13 letters. There are 13 stars in a cluster above the eagle's head; there are 13 stripes on the shield below; in his left talon the eagle holds 13 war arrows, and his right claw grasps an olive branch with 13 leaves.

All in all, the dollar bill is perfectly designed for those who are superstitious-prone.

The Forgotten United States Currency

By Jerry Bates III. N. A. (LM)

In the dark, grim days of World War II, a method had to be found to provide a fair and equitable distribution of various essential foodstuffs, and other commodities that were then in short supply or would become scarce, because of the demands that would be made for the military endeavors. The Office of Price Administration and Civilian supply was set up on April 11, 1941, by an executive order of President Roosevelt.

An act of Congress created United States Ration Currency, designed to implement and carry out the assigned goals of the OPA.

Thus was born a new and different type of U. S. Currency. Congress also provided the same protection for the integrity of Ration Currency, in much the same manner as it had provided for the protection of regular U. S. currency, forbidding the counterfeiting of Ration currency, fixing penalties for violations, and setting up the Enforcement branch of the OPA, with thousands of OPA special agents. These would be the protectors of ration currency, as was the Secret Service, the Watchdogs of regular currency.

Currency forms were designed in the National OPA office, printed through the facilities of the Government Printing Office, and shipped to the nine regional offices, thence to the local boards. At each stage

of processing and shipping and at every level they were accounted for, usually by serial numbers of each piece of currency. They were also subject to physical safeguards with the same or better security comparable with handling of regular US currency.

Although ration currency had a short life, approximately five years, in that span in usage and circulation it achieved a parity with, and its desirability exceeded that of regular currency. Money alone was not enough to buy the essentials of life. Counterfeiters turned with a vengeance to reproduction of Ration currency. It is estimated that the amount of counterfeit Ration currency produced in the short span of five years of the system exceeded the total lifetime production of counterfeit currency by ten times.

To counteract the tremendous output of counterfeits, the OPA set up nine special regional ration currency verification centers to intercept and track down the bogus currency. It took almost two years, but using methods and procedures of the Secret Service, the production of counterfeit currency was slowed to a mere trickle.

Regardless of its past popularity, ration currency is now only a faint recollection, if in fact it is not entirely forgotten by most persons over 30. For the other half, those under 30, in the United States, it is completely unknown.

—The Coin Digest

—Illinois Numismatic Association

—Sept. 1970

HELP! CUT OUT COIN JEWELRY by NOLAN HELP! Needs YOUR Help

In order to continue to bring you the *CUT OUT COIN JEWELRY* by NOLAN you have come to know and appreciate during the years as the highest grade coins available cut to your perfection by Professional Cutters, I need your help in securing coins!!!!

You know that no one uses the high quality of coins and sends them to you (postpaid!) cut as expertly as I do, so YOU know I am only looking for coins that we can both be proud of.

I am not interested in dates, so am anxious to get common date coins . . . but *QUALITY*
I want to purchase: Indian cents (fine and better) each 35c
Buffalo nickels (full horn) each 25c
Mercury dimes (AU only) each 35c

CUT OUT COIN JEWELRY by NOLAN

4250-A MARINE DRIVE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60613

Detroit's Money Museum

By Larry L. Ruehlen

May we extend a cordial invitation to all fellow Michigan State members to visit the Money Museum at the National Bank of Detroit. Located in the heart of downtown Detroit, the Museum can be visited Monday through Thursday from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. and Fridays until 5:30 p.m. Detroit offers ample parking as close as a couple hundred yards from NBD'S main office at Fort and Woodward Sts. Admission is free and trained tour guides are available upon request by calling 313-965-6000 extension 2831.

The Money Museum is situated on the Mezzanine of NBD'S beautiful new building and overlooks the main banking floor. The majority of the Museum's displays have been changed over the past three months and among the new displays are featured: The World's Great Rarities, Spanish-American coinage, Siamese ingots, Tokens and Coins, Canadian Coinage, the Development of the Dollar and others.

The Museum is also having an audio system installed which will explain displays to visitors when tour guides are not desired or unavailable.

Collectors and non-collectors alike bring numismatic questions and items to the staff on a daily basis for assistance. Many questions are also answered through correspondence when traveling distance is a major factor.

A collector can easily spend an entire day looking over the 11,000 items ranging from the primitive Yap Stone to U.S. proof coins of 1970. Labels of course, supply additional information on each display item and can add greatly to the numismatic knowledge as well as to the novice collector. Did you know for instance, that Roman Soldiers were paid wages in salt bricks at one time? Or that items such as dog teeth, sharksteeth, tobacco twists and human finger bones have served as money in the past.

As many already know, Charles R. Hos-

kins is now past director of the Museum and presently serves the numismatic community as Director of Public Information for the United States Mint System. His office is located in the new Philadelphia mint.

The chair of administration was taken over by Hoskin's assistant director, Larry L. Ruehlen and you will find your welcome at the Museum equally as warm as it was under Mr. Hoskins. Why not plan a visit to the Museum before numismatics changes so much that you are left in the past? Although other Museums are being developed in Atlanta and possibly Portland and Cleveland, the only other such institution in existence today is the Chase Manhattan Bank of N.Y. We do consider ourselves fortunate to have a \$1,000,000 collection on display in Detroit for all to see and use at their leisure.

I AM BUYING . . .

Ancient Roman, Greek and Parthian; Anglo-Saxon and early English; Medieval and early Modern coins.



Let me hear from you !



C. H. WOLFE

ANA-ANS-FRNS-CSNS-PNG
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Central States



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Address all correspondence regarding The Centinel to the Editor.

New Faces for the Dollar Bill

**A nation-wide drive for a
meaningful change**

Chances are that if you were to ask any 10 Americans whose portrait is on the dollar bill, at least nine would correctly answer, Washington. But suppose you asked this same group what was on the reverse; how many would actually know? Without looking or at least thinking hard for a moment, do you know? Such questions are, of course, just speculative, but they point up what an ever growing group of concerned citizens have termed a serious problem, even a national disgrace. Nearly seventy per-cent of all our currency is in the form of one-dollar notes and the job it's doing of representing our national image at home, let alone abroad, is certainly lacking if no one can remember what it looks like.

To correct the situation a campaign is underway to add an illustration more symbolical of the country to the reverse of the note, namely, Mount Rushmore. Why Mount Rushmore? To quote Senator Karl

E. Mundt of South Dakota who introduced a bill to make the first change in design in currency since 1935, "It (Mt. Rushmore) is known world-wide as the 'Shrine of Democracy'. It is a symbol of our great land, of the world's hope for peace and freedom for all mankind."

Senator Mundt introduced his proposal two years ago and it has been held in the Banking and Currency Committees of both houses ever since, however, the project has been supported vigorously during that time primarily by Chester L. Krause, publisher of several numismatic periodicals. And recently new forces joined in its behalf. It received the support of Governor Frank Farrar of South Dakota and 32 other state governors. The director of The Bureau of Printing and Engraving, James E. Conlon, indicated his bureau was ready to make the change as soon as congress gave the order.

While the outcome is still in doubt, the campaign is well under way and the indications are that the backbone of our paper money, that dollar we all tend to take for granted, may soon have a new and more meaningful design.

— COINAGE Magazine ★

*Take good care of your coins
and they'll take care of you.*

**Our free catalogue describes a complete
line of Coin Accessories.**

Ask for it.

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The International Numismatic Agency, publishers and distributors of art, historic and commemorative medals, announces the publication of a two medal edition entitled "A Medallic Tribute To The American Flag — Salute To Old Glory."

The crown size (39mm.) medals are available in two medal sets graphically portraying four important scenes from American history when the American Flag fully represented the nation's pride, heritage, and unity of purpose — Washington Crossing the Delaware, The Creation of the Star Spangled Banner, The Flag Raising at Iwo Jima, and The Moon Landing.

The medals are available in 24 Karat Gold on Sterling Silver Proof, Solid Sterling Silver Proof, and Mint Quality Bronze, and are housed in a presentation chest designed for exhibition purposes.

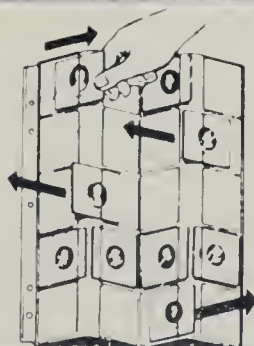
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Responsibility of the Judge In Relationship to Numismatic Exhibits

By FRANK LAPA, Beverly Hills, CSNA-1919

There have been numerous articles, conversations and perhaps argumentative view points on the particular way a scoring sheet should be rated . . . so many points for this, so many for that. However, has anyone ever discussed or analyzed the possibility of the judge not exercising complete honesty. The word HONESTY is termed as being honest with himself to give the exhibitor a fair score without partiality. He may have shown favoritism in an exhibit if he had an inkling of whom the exhibitor is; exhaustion from the day before may rush him through the exhibiting room with an unfair scoring sheet; he may not have all the knowledge everyone thinks he has and therefore received his "slider course" as a judge and at the expense of a losing exhibitor.

TO JUDGE:

1. To be conscientious of complete fairness.
2. Not to exercise prejudice, partiality or favoritism.
3. Read all the information an exhibitor displays.
4. The judging is your responsibility; avoid comparing notes or unnecessary conversation with other judges during the scoring period.
5. In the event you recognize an exhibitor belonging to a person with whom you are acquainted, disqualify yourself from

that particular exhibit . . . the exhibit chairman will ask another individual to judge in your place.

6. If the exhibitor is weak in several areas of display, etc., it would be helpful to note suggestions on that score sheet.
7. Are you, as the judge, expected to know everything? Yes! To be familiar with all the many facets of numismatics is certainly a "must". If there is an area with which you are totally unfamiliar, ask the exhibit chairman to have another judge (as in No. 5).
8. If you are in a hurry to get it over with, you have no business being a judge.

Who are judges? Many clubs will seek an individual who is popular, such as a dealer, publisher, author or well-known collector. The club's intentions are commendable but they never consider the weight of responsibilities the judge carries during the scoring period. As many who are invited to judge an exhibit wish not to be known during their task, the clubs should use more discretion by closing the exhibit area — there are just too many viewers walking around which is no doubt a distraction to the judges who are trying to exercise the right to their opinion on a score sheet.

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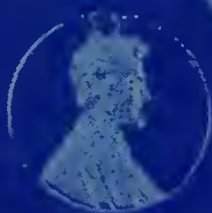
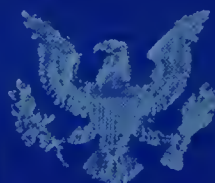
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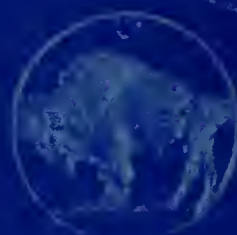
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